

heart and liver. In addition to this the fish obtained large numbers of the small freshwater shrimp and of aquatic insects.

It is rather of importance to say that it was at this stage that the name of "Crucian Carp" was applied in his reports by an officer of the Department to the fish under consideration, and was picked up by some of the residents at Prospect—hence the present tendency on the part of some people there to call the fish by that name. But at no time were any true Crucian Carp at Prospect, so far as is known. I have thought it necessary to point this out, because Mr. Whitley mentions that it was sometimes known at Prospect by that name.

The Bloxsome Ponds, I might mention, were the original trout ponds, many years ago, at Prospect. After the Prospect hatchery and trout ponds were constructed, however, the Bloxsome Ponds fell into disuse, and were given over to a dense growth of weeds and water plants. Their natural fish population up to the time of the introduction of the specimens of *Cyprinus carpio* consisted of numerous examples of the little carp and goldfish *Carassius auratus*, the perch known as Australian Bass, the Minnow (*Galaxias*), the Carp-Gudgeon, *Carassius compressus*, the Striped Gudgeon, *Mogurnda australis*, the Flat-headed Gudgeon, *Philypnodon grandiceps*, and the Common Eel.

A NEW LORICATE FROM QUEENSLAND.

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ACANTHOCHITON PELICANENSIS *sp. nov.*

Plate xi.

The author spent a week in August, 1928, at Emu Park, a seaside resort some 30 miles from Rockhampton, in Queensland. This spot is of note as the type locality of that beautiful loricata *Rhysoplax venusta* Hull.

In Keppel Bay are a number of islands. One of these, known as Pelican Island, lies about four miles from the mainland, and is well sheltered on the east by the large North and South Keppel Islands.

Pelican Island is visited two or three times a week by the fishermen who gather oysters. The tides being favourable, advantage was taken of one of these trips to pay a visit to the island on August 15, 1928.

The island appears to be of basalt formation, largely weathered, and might cover fifteen acres, rising to a hill of a hundred feet or so. It is well covered with lantana and other scrub, and there are several patches of prickly pear, which grows well down to the level of the spring tides.

The basalt rocks on the foreshores are plentifully covered with oysters, and in the interstices are numerous specimens of the emergent loricata *Liolophura queenslandica* Pilsbry.

A shallow muddy pool at about half tide level on the south side of the island was thoroughly searched. Here were taken specimens of what a glance proclaimed to be something new.

Only three specimens were taken, two measuring $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. The third was $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.

Family CRYPTOCONCHIDAE.

Genus *Acanthochiton*.

Type locality: Pelican Island, Keppel Bay, near Emu Park, Queensland.

Description: Shell small, elongate oval, elevated, keeled, slightly beaked, side slopes flattened. Colour yellowish white, darker on jugum.

Anterior valve, sculptured with 18 to 20 boldly elevated, nodulose, converging ribs, the nodules being convex and coalesced. A proportion of these ribs do not reach the apex, and some appear to end abruptly at varying lengths, forming a definite and characteristic pattern of "longs" and "shorts."

Median valves, central and lateral areas not differentiated, but sculptured as in anterior valve. Those lirae closest to the mid-line are composed of smaller pustules and run longitudinally. The remainder diverge fan-wise so as to run radially at the posterior margin. The same pattern of "longs" and "shorts" is observed.

Posterior valve, jugal area wedge-shaped and sculptured with six lines of convex pustules, diminishing in size towards the mucro, which is situated at the posterior two-thirds.

Post-mucronal area concave, sculptured with about ten ribs on each side similar to those on anterior valve, but radiating from mucro and becoming smaller and less distinct posteriorly.

Girdle of medium width and leathery. Definite though meagre sutural tufts present.

Interior white. Slits 5-1-2. Posterior valve faintly inter-slit and sinuate. Sutural laminae resemble those of *granostriatus* series. Sinus wide.

Dimensions: $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 mm. (type, dried and slightly curled).

Station: Under stones in a shallow muddy pool at half tide level.

Remarks: The two larger specimens were reserved for type and articulated co-type, and have been presented to the Australian Museum.

Identification: The slitting and girdle at once place this shell in the family CRYPTOCONCHIDAE.

Under the artificial separative scheme given by Iredale and Hull (Monograph of Australian Loricates, page 65) this shell would fall into genus *Acanthochiton*. Whilst agreeing generally with this genus, it does not conform to any of the various series into which the genus is divided.

In general outline, as well as in the internal features, it approximates to the series of *A. granostriatus*. The same peculiar fan-shape of the individual valves and the tendency for the valves to separate from each other at the lateral margins may be noted in several members of this series.

The slitting and shape of sutural laminae also agree with *A. granostriatus*, but the spiculose girdle is lacking and the sutural tufts are sparse.

Apart from the possession of a leathery girdle it does not resemble the series of *A. sueurii*.

It is placed accordingly in the genus *Acanthochiton* as the type of a new series.

The sculpture of the anterior valve is decidedly stronger than that of the other valves. Some of the short ribs under magnification of 70 diameters are shown to arise by divarication. In other instances (and particularly on the median valves) the shorter lirae end abruptly at varying lengths. Some run only a quarter of the way; others from a half to two-thirds; whilst a few taper out to the apex. Examination of a larger series may show this appearance of "longs" and "shorts" to be a phase of growth.